4:Fleure S-5 (no date)1936 ED1 Rumania ED1

IV.—PEOPLES AND SETTLEMENTS: EARLY TIMES

131 THE POSITION OF ROUMANIA with its mountain ramparts forming an outpost of central Europe, over against the south Russian steppe on the one hand and the Balkan peninsula on the other, has been emphasised in a brief review of its features and relief and climate. The same fact of position is most important in the study of its human relations throughout history, and here it is necessary to emphasise once more that relations between the south Russian and Hungarian plains in the far past have been carried on *via* the Carpathian passes rather than by the Iron Gates which may well have been impassable until Trajan's engineering feat made a platform along the right bank, and the temporariness of that construction suggests that the grim defile did not remain in use. To what extent some detours not very far away may have been utilised at various periods is a matter for research.

172 174 TOO LITTLE is known concerning Roumania in the Old Stone Age to permit of any useful discussion, but the country was much affected when, in the relatively short Neolithic period heralding the advent of metal, a cultivating population was spreading westward through central Europe. It is a matter for further research to decide to what extent south Russia and to what extent Thrace were routes of this first peasant [177] civilisation in its spread westwards. The earliest agriculturists of Roumania, in their equipment, show relationships or participation of ideas with contemporaries in the Ukraine, in the Balkan peninsula, including Vinça near Belgrade, and Thessaly, and in north Hungary, Roumania yielding specially important material from Cucuteni, near Iaşi, from Erõsd in the south-east of Transylvania, and from Tordos in central Transylvania on the upper Olt. The former has yielded figurines that are female and steatopygous, but without the large breasts and general development of fat that occur in some other centres. The pottery is painted, and on the whole it seems that, at this stage, the Ukraine was richer; we may well be dealing with a spread that was to some extent westward, using passes of the south-eastern Carpathians (Fig. 4). At the same time it should be borne in mind that the Olt, the Mureş and several other rivers of Transylvania yielded

E: Fleure S-5 (no date)1939 EDI Rumania EDI

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AT CURTEA DE ARGEŞ

CURTEA DE ARGEŞ is a small town of 6,831 inhabitants (in 1930), situated in the valley of the River Argeş, at an altitude of 1,400 feet.

A SERIES of wells supply the town with water, there being no system of pipes to supply running water. The drainage system is necessarily of a primitive type, the dry closet type being the one in use.

THE TOWN possesses two hospitals:

(1) A general hospital with pavilion for epidemic cases.
(2) Home for incurables—a branch of a nerve clinic in Bucharest.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL is situated in the centre of the town on a slight eminence, a few yards from the main street. It consists of two wards, one for men and one for women. The cases are mixed, medical and surgical cases being nursed in the same ward. There are fifteen beds for men and fifteen for women. In addition there are two small wards for clean surgical cases, each containing two beds.

THE BEDS are of the usual hospital type, but placed close together about three feet apart. The mattresses and pillows are stuffed with straw and are very hard. The patients wear their own clothes. This being summer, less than one half of the beds were in use. The villagers refuse to come to hospital in summer, when there is work to be done in the fields, unless in cases of stern necessity. A belief in witchcraft and secret remedies is prevalent, so that progress as regards treatment is hampered. Epidemics of dysentery and typhoid are common. Tuberculosis is widespread, and goitre is found in all the villages in this valley. Cretinism in the children is untreated, and most villages contain cases. No medication of the water supply is undertaken. Pulmonary tuberculosis is treated in sanatoria, but other cases of tuberculosis are admitted here. Cancer is also common, but is not dealt with here—the cases are sent to Bucharest for radium treatment.

ECONOMICS

GEOGRAPHIC and ETHNOGRAPHIC NOTES.

131 Rumania has an area of 204,967 square kilometers, approximately larger than that of Italy, and owing to its circular form has proportionately to its surface a very short stretch of frontiers, only 2,669 Km.—which are mainly formed by natural features. It is situated between the 43-rd and 49-th degrees north latitude and 20° and 31° east longitude. The highlands of the Maramureş separate Rumania from Czechoslovakia, but there is no clearly defined frontier between Rumania and Poland. The river Dniester constitutes the frontier with Russia for a distance of some 700 Km. To the east Rumania is bounded by the Black Sea for a distance of 277 miles. It is separated from Bulgaria partly by an artificial frontier across the Dobrudja, and partly by the Danube for a distance of about 450 Km. The latter river also provides a partial boundary with Yugoslavia to the south, while to the west the frontier separating Rumania from Yugoslavia and Hungary is drawn through the plain of the river Theiss at about a distance of 30-40 Km. to the east of the latter. The country is divided into the following provinces:—

133 635 *Wallachia*, which is sub-divided by the river Olt into the district of Oltenia to the west and Muntenia to the east, the latter being separated from Moldavia by the river Sereth and its affluent, the Milkov. Oltenia is composed of a wide belt of hilly country bordered by the Danubian plain to the south, which, narrow at its western end, gradually broadens out to the east into the plain of the Baragan, considered to be the granary of Rumania and extending from the river Ialomitsa to the Sereth. Wallachia is watered by numerous rivers, which with the exception of the Olt, the source of which is in Transylvania, all rise in the southern Carpathians and flow into the Danube, the largest of them being the Jiu, Argesh, and Ialomitsa.

The Rumanian bank of the Danube, owing to its extreme flatness, is subject to inundations and forms a fringe of marshes and swamps extending along the whole length of the river to a width of some 20 Km. in some places. The

Austrians in 1775. Bucovina, in spite of its exiguousness in arable land—about one fourth of its surface being devoted to a variety of agricultural crops and orchards—is one of the most advanced agricultural regions of Rumania, maintaining in certain parts of the valleys of the Pruth and Sereth as dense a population as 300 inhabitants per square kilometre. Its forests are better preserved than those of the other provinces of the kingdom, thanks to the careful sylvan administration the Austrians had initiated. They cover 43% of the region and form the main source from which timber is obtained in Rumania, the river Sereth being used largely for floating down the logs to the Danubian port of Galatz, whence they are exported. When the Austrians annexed Bucovina in 1775 its population was only 72,000. Thanks to their excellent administration and their efforts to develop the country, its population had surpassed 800,000 when it was reunited to Rumania; the increase was due partly, however, to the Austrian attempt at denationalizing the country by settling Ruthenian immigrants. Cernauţi, better known as Czernowitz, is a modern town, beautifully planned and with all the amenities of a western city. The spirit of its inhabitants is distinctly occidental and reminds one of the mentality of Vienna, the more so, since they have distinct leanings towards Socialism owing to the preponderance of German culture. The town used to be an important centre of traffic between Galicia and Russia, but owing to the loss of its hinterland it seems as though struck with a sudden blight while in full prosperity. It has a population of 111,147, and constitutes the third largest town of Rumania.

Table showing population and area of provinces according to census of 1930.

	Population.	Area (sq. km.)
Wallachia	5,542,467	76,583.
Moldavia	2,413,123	38,058.
Bessarabia	2,865,506	44,422.
Bucovina	845,903	10,442.
Dobrudja	811,332	23,262.
Transylvania	3,217,149	
Maramureş and Crishana	1,387,675	102,200.
Banat	942,072	
Total population	18,025,237	Area .. 294,967.

11: Clark S-4 (no date) 1942 ED1 Rumania ED1

A HISTORICAL OUTLINE

UNTIL 1940 Romania, a strong force for peace, contained within her boundaries all her historical domain and most of her people. In 1940, amid world-wide changes, she saw her racial and territorial unity shattered in a partition involving not less than one-third of her population of 20,000,000 and of her territory of 113,917 square miles.

The beneficiaries of this forcible division were Russia and Hungary.[1] On July 3, 1940, following an ultimatum, Russia invaded northern Bucovina, part of the Moldavian county of Dorohoi, and all of Bessarabia, altogether some 17,000 square miles with upward of 3,750,000 inhabitants. On September 13, 1940, following the Vienna arbitration decision of August 30, Hungary occupied half of Romanian Transylvania, again some 17,000 square miles with almost 2,400,000 inhabitants.

The two squeezes from east and west, timed to coincide with the collapse of the last vestiges of the European system of regional guarantees, could not be opposed by Romania. The retirement of her armies from Bucovina and Bessarabia reflected the realities of the situation, but did not imply a renunciation of her historic rights to the lost provinces, nor was this loss ratified formally by her parliament. On the contrary, Premier General Ion Antonescu, several times in his earliest official statements, reasserted Romania's claim to the whole of Transylvania; and less than one year later, on June 22, 1941, he led the Romanian armies in the liberation of Bucovina and Bessarabia.

The problems which the action of Russia and Hungary has restored to an acute phase are as old as the ideologies that give them form. Heretofore, as local problems, they have been allowed to smolder under temporary solutions enforced in high-handed and arbitrary manner. Today, as obstacles to the peace and progress of the world, they have become world problems. As such they require a lasting solution that must accord w[illegible]

[1] A rectification of the frontier of Dobrudja accepted by Romania and Bulgaria as a permanent settlement of the differences between them was effected by the treaty signed at Craiova September 7, 1940. The treaty provided for the return to Bulgaria of the two counties of Caliacra and Durostor ceded by her to Romania at Bucharest, July 27, 1913, at the end of the Balkan wars from which Bulgaria emerged with a net territorial gain of 6,062 sq. mi. Provision was also made for a wide exchange of populations. Bulgaria also undertook to pay Romania one billion lei as indemnity for losses resulting from the territorial transfer and to take over the maintenance of the Romanian graves and battle monuments dating from the 1877-78 war to which Bulgaria owes the restoration of her statehood.

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CHAPTER II

THE COUNTRY AND THE PEOPLE

/3/ The Kingdom of Greater Rumania which emerged
/6/ after the Peace Settlement of 1919 covered an area of about 118,000 square miles, which is more than Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and had a population of about 15,500,000. Greater Rumania comprised the Old Kingdom (Wallachia, Moldavia and the Northern Dobrudja) and the New Territories, namely the Eastern Banat, the Crisana, Maramures, Transylvania, the Bukovina, Bessarabia and the Southern Dobrudja.[1] In relation to the position before 1914 both the territory and population of Rumania had been doubled. Still more important, the Kingdom was transformed from a national State into a multi-national State.[2]

/33 The chief geographical features of Greater Rumania were the Carpathian Mountains, which sur-

[1] The Southern Dobrudja was Bulgarian up to the end of the Second Balkan War when it was ceded to Rumania; it was returned to Bulgaria by the Central Powers during the Great War, re-ceded to Rumania in 1919 and ceded again to Bulgaria in 1940.

/62 [2] The population of the Old Kingdom in 1915 was about 7,625,000. The population of Greater Rumania in 1920 was 15,541,000 and had risen by 1940 to over 20,000,000 (an average yearly increase of about 233,000). The most numerous of the minorities were the Hungarians and Szekelys of Transylvania and the western provinces; the Jews, living all over Rumania; the Germans, living in the Banat, Transylvania and Bessarabia; Ukrainians and Russians in the Bukovina and Bessarabia; Bulgarians in the Dobrudja, Bessarabia and the Banat; Turks, Tatars, Gypsies, Serbs, Poles, Armenians, Greeks, etc.

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CHAPTER III

THE PROVINCES

000 *In this chapter each of the provinces of Greater Rumania is described separately and certain practical information is given about each. This will enable the reader, should he visit any province, to know the essential facts about it: it will also make it easier for the student of war to judge the effects of military operations upon each of the several parts of Rumania. The general reader may, however, prefer to complete the story of Rumania as a whole by proceeding to Chapter* IV *and continuing to the end of the book, before reverting to this more detailed chapter.*

THE REGAT

631 Greater Rumania was composed of ten historical and geographical units, which in their turn formed two groups: the Old Kingdom or the 'Regat', representing the two principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia and the province of Dobrudja; and the New Territories, acquired after the Great War and partly lost in 1940. Of the two groups the New Territories contained both a greater area and a more numerous population than the Regat.[1] Historically and economically the most important and the greatest in area of all the territories of the Old

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[1] The area of the New Territories covered 157,000 square kilometres (about 62,800 square miles), that is, 53% of the total. The population of the New Territories in 1939 was 9,425,000 compared with just over 9,000,000 of the Old Kingdom. However, over half of all arable land was situated in the Regat.

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[oltenia]

Kingdom is Wallachia, which is formed by Oltenia and Muntenia.

OLTENIA. Oltenia is the western part of the principality of Wallachia. Its boundaries are, in the west and north the Carpathians, in the east the River Olt, and in the south the Danube. The province covers an area of about 9,640 square miles and has a population of about 1,900,000. The soil of the sub-Carpathian hills consists of sand and clay and gravel and is well watered by numerous rivulets. Here are some densely populated valleys, bordered by rich forests and grazing grounds. Farther south and extending to the Danube lies the fertile plain composed of the rich 'yellow earth'. Its character is similar to that of the lowlands of Muntenia, but it lies on a higher level and also has a higher rainfall.

The richest district of this fertile province is the *judet*[1] of Dolj in the south-western corner of Oltenia. From here, and the similarly fertile *judets* of Mehedinti and Romanati, also on the northern bank of the Danube, high-quality maize and wheat have been exported for many years. From the hilly country farther north fruit is the chief export. In the mountainous districts forestry provides the main occupation for the local inhabitants. There is much sheep-breeding, for the grassy slopes provide good grazing.

Apart from the Danube the two most important rivers of Oltenia are the Jiu and the Olt; the latter rises in Transylvania and enters Oltenia through the Red Tower Pass. Oltenia is not rich in mineral resources. There is, however, oil at Govora, west of

[1] Administrative unit.

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[Oltenia]

[Muntenia]

The Danubian ports of Calafat and Corabia handle wheat exports and also have some valuable industries.

MUNTENIA. To the east of the River Olt extends Muntenia, the other province of Wallachia. It covers an area of about 20,600 square miles and has a population of about 4,500,000. The southern and eastern boundaries of the province are formed by the Danube, the northern frontier by the Carpathians. The land surface and climate of Muntenia are similar to those of Oltenia, but the hilly region south of the Carpathians is narrower. The fertile steppes, Baragan, Burnas, Gavan and Burdeas, are situated on the northern banks of the Danube which floods the adjoining districts and forms many lakes and marshes. The highest peaks of the Carpathians in Muntenia are the Negoi and the Moldovan, both over 7,500 ft. The most important of the many rivers descending from the high mountains are the Dambovita, Jalomita, Arges and Buzau, all of which eventually flow into the Danube. The endless maize and wheat fields of Muntenia are covered in summer with heavy crops and on the steppes great flocks of sheep find their food. In spite of very dry summers and icy winters like those of Russia this region is one of the richest of Rumania and the whole of Europe.

Muntenia differs from all Rumanian provinces in that, in addition to stock breeding, the raising of high-quality crops, fishery and forestry, it possesses a source of wealth which is not found in such abundance in any other part of Europe, the oil fields of Campina and Ploesti. There the hilly, wooded countryside suddenly changes into a modern in-

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[Bucarest]

[The Dobrudja]

Bucarest is also the chief railway centre of Rumania. 361

Giurgiu on the Danube, south of Bucarest and the terminus of one of the oil pipe-lines from Ploesti, is one of the main Rumanian wheat and oil ports. Another Danubian port, where great quantities of wheat are handled, is Braila with a population of about 70,000.

There are no natural barriers to communications in Muntenia. In the south the chief flow of traffic is carried by the Danube. Rail and road communications from Transylvania pass through the Predeal and a railway line leads over the Danube to the Dobrudja. 505 491 496

THE DOBRUDJA (Dobrogea[R]).[1] Up till 1878 the whole of the Dobrudja belonged to Bulgaria. Ever since, this province has been a bone of contention between Rumania and Bulgaria. The northern part of the Dobrudja was awarded to Rumania in 1878 to compensate her for the loss of Southern Bessarabia to Russia. The southern part of the province was ceded by Bulgaria after her defeat at the hands of her neighbours in the Second Balkan War in 1913. This region was returned to Bulgaria in 1940. 175

Geographically the Dobrudja is the north-eastern corner of the Balkan Peninsula. Its boundaries are in the north and west the Danube and in the east the Black Sea. There are three distinct regions: the delta of the Danube, the forests of Babadag, and farther south the steppe, which is the most fertile 131 133

[1] The letter R, H or G following a geographical term denotes a Rumanian, Hungarian or German name, respectively.

[The Dobrudja]

part of the Dobrudja. The delta of the Danube is formed by the three arms Chilia, Sulina and St George. It includes an area of about 1,000 square miles, in which water and land, marshes, lakes and islands feed an almost tropical vegetation. The chief communications through the delta are provided by the Sulina canal and by causeways.

The steppes of the Southern Dobrudja yield good crops of wheat and maize, and the pastures maintain great herds of sheep. Mineral resources are confined to some unworked coal deposits, valuable copper near Altantepe, and sulphur.

The Dobrudja is about 9,300 square miles in all: of this some 2,960 square miles were returned to Bulgaria in 1940. The population of the province as a whole is about 850,000. Its main value to the contesting States lies in the Black Sea stretch of coast. The port of Constanza, the greatest and most important on the western shores of the Black Sea, has modern harbour works built at the beginning of this century and covering an area of 60 hectares. It was through Constanza that Rumanian exports used to pass to France and Great Britain. The docks of Constanza are about 30 ft. deep and can, therefore, be used by large, sea-going ships. The harbour facilities include storage buildings for wheat and oil-tanks with a capacity for over 200,000 cubic metres of fuel, which are fed by the pipe-lines coming from Ploesti. Oil can moreover be pumped straight from the pipe-lines simultaneously into four tankers. Another great advantage is that the port is completely ice-free all the winter. Constanza is the administrative centre of the Dobrudja and also a well-known seaside resort. Rail communications

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[The Dobrudja]

[Moldavia]

with the rest of Rumania are provided by the line Constanza-Cernavoda-Bucarest.

MOLDAVIA (Moldova[R]). The second of the two original Rumanian principalities is only half as big as Wallachia and its population is about half. Moldavia covers an area of about 15,280 square miles, and is inhabited by about 2,500,000 Rumanians, Jews, Hungarians, Slavs and Germans.

Owing to its geographical position Moldavia was more exposed to Polish, Russian and also Hungarian influence than Wallachia. After the death of the *voivode* Stephen the Great in 1504, the country became part of the Turkish dominions. From then onwards Moldavia shared the fate of Wallachia. Russian influence, however, naturally made itself felt in greater intensity in Moldavia. The independence of the principality was restored under John Cuza who eventually became the first ruler of the United Principalities.

The western boundaries of Moldavia are formed by the Carpathians. In the south the province borders on Muntenia and in the north on the Bukovina, which originally was part of Moldavia. The eastern frontier is formed by the River Pruth. The western part of Moldavia consists of the slopes of the Carpathian Mountains and the hill region below. Farther east the country flattens out into the plains which are bordered by the valley of the Pruth. The most fertile districts lie on the western bank of the Pruth and in the eastern corner of the province. The hills, which reach heights of 1,800 ft., are wooded. But there is much fertile soil which produces wheat and maize. There are also vineyards

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[Moldavia]
[The Banat]

361 Another important town, and the greatest Ru-
504 manian port on the Danube, is Galati with a popula-
tion of about 75,000. Galati lies about a hundred miles from the Black Sea, but the harbour is so placed that sea-going ships can enter the port through the delta and anchor there all through the ice-free period. From Galati timber, wheat and maize from all over Rumania are sent abroad. Incoming cargoes of industrial goods are unloaded there.

[496] The only line leading directly to Transylvania goes over the Ghimes Pass. The traffic to Bessarabia is carried by four railway lines.

THE NEW TERRITORIES

131 The New Territories, acquired by Rumania after
175 the war of 1914–18 and partly lost since 1940, cover
[161] an area of 62,800 square miles and were inhabited in 1940 by about 10,500,000 people. The Banat, the Crisana, Maramures and Transylvania formed, up to 1918, parts of Hungary; the Bukovina belonged to Austria, and Bessarabia was taken from Russia. Many parts of the New Territories were agriculturally and industrially better developed than the Old Kingdom.

131 THE BANAT. The Rumanian part of the Banat covers
161 an area of about 7,400 square miles and has a population of 1,000,000. The province is bordered in the north by the River Mures[R] (Maros[H], Marosch[G]), in the west by the Yugoslav part of the Banat, in the south by the Danube, and in the east by the Car-
000 pathians. The north-western part of the province is

[The Banat]

[The Crisana]

The high quality of the crops in this province, amongst them wheat, maize, rye, oats, and the high standard of animal breeding, have made the Banat known far beyond the borders of Rumania. The fertility of the soil is due partly to the 'black earth' which, in a greater or lesser degree, is a component of all the arable land. Apart from being an important agricultural region, the Banat possesses valuable industries, forests and minerals. Iron ore and coal are mined in the area of Resita and Anina, where there are great iron and steel works which produce railway equipment and armaments. The Danubian port of Orsova, guarding the western entrance to the 'Iron Gates', also has an oil refinery.

The capital of the Banat is Timisoara[R] (Temesvar[H]) on the Bega with a population of 100,000. In Roman times the fortress of Ripensia was situated here. In Hunyadi's time it was a centre of resistance against the Turks, only second in importance to Belgrade. To-day the town is a great rail and road junction with many factories, banks, commercial houses and cultural institutions. Lugoj, on the Timis, with a population of 20,000, and Caransebes, north of the Porta Orientalis which leads through the mountains of the Banat to the Danube, are marketing towns of some importance.

THE CRISANA AND MARAMURES. Geographically the Crisana is the eastern borderland of the Hungarian plain. The province covers an area of about 8,400 square miles and has a population of just under 1,500,000. The Crisana lies between Transylvania in the east, the River Mures (Maros[H]) in the south; Hungary (as reduced by the Treaty of the Trianon) in the west and Czechoslovakia in the north.

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[Transylvania]

563 leges. In 1919 they accepted the union of Transylvania with the Old Kingdom. In the inter-war period the Germans in Rumania enjoyed a far better treatment than any other minority, and in Transylvania they were by far the most prosperous community. Nevertheless, the pan-German policy of National-Socialism found many supporters in their ranks.

• 131 648 [161] *Vienna Award.* Before the Vienna Award of 1940 Transylvania covered an area of 24,600 square miles and had a population of over 3,250,000, including 200,000 Jews. The decision of the German and Italian Foreign Ministers in Vienna split Transylvania in two, a measure never before carried out during the eventful history of the principality and certainly harmful and unjust to all the parties concerned. There is no doubt that this 'solution', which has only complicated the Transylvanian question and made its real solution more difficult, was made deliberately in order to make both Hungary and Rumania more dependent on Germany's support.

133 *Geography and Products.* The Transylvanian highlands are surrounded on three sides by the high mountain chains of the Carpathians. In the south-west the border is formed by the 'Western Mountains' (Muntii Apuseni), and in the north-west by the hills which eventually merge into the Hungarian plain. The Rivers Mures, Somes and Tarnava divide the highland in three distinct parts, the steppe, the hills and the forests. Parallel with the outer ring of the Eastern Carpathians there runs a belt of volcanic mountains with many small valleys. In the south-east there is the fertile and hilly district of Trei-

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[The Bukovina]

rule. It was occupied by the Russians in 1769. In 1774 the province was given to Austria, under which it remained until 1918. On 23 October the Austrian governor handed over the Bukovina to the Ukrainian inhabitants of the province; but four days later an assembly of Rumanian Bukovinians declared for the union of the province with Rumania and asked the Rumanian government for military assistance. This was forthcoming on 11 November and added to Rumania a territory of about 4,100 square miles with a population of about 870,000 (1930). Of these over 38% were Ukrainians, 34% Rumanians and 21% Germans and German-speaking Jews. The Rumanian administration began by a vigorous policy of Rumanization. The Ukrainians, who under Austrian rule had been well treated, and the Jews, were the chief sufferers, but the Germans, too, were ousted from many of their positions.[1]

More than half of the Bukovina is covered with dense forests of beech;[2] one-fifth consists of pastures; less than a third is arable land. The province borders in the west on the Carpathians, in the south on Moldavia, in the east on Moldavia and Bessarabia and in the north on Poland. The western part of the Bukovina is formed by the slopes of the Carpathians, where manganese and iron ore are found, especially in the region of Jacobeni. To the east stretches the hilly country, covered with pastures, on which good livestock is raised, and fields of maize, wheat and tobacco. Mineral resources are confined to some small deposits of coal, gold and lead, but the industry of the province is well developed.

[1] The German University of Czernowitz was completely Rumanized soon after the military occupation.

[2] The German name of the province means 'Land of the Beeches'.

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[The Bukovina]

[Bessarabia]

000 small deposits of coal, gold and lead, but the industry of the province is well developed.

361 The capital of the Bukovina is Czernowitz (Cernauti[R]) with over 100,000 inhabitants. The town is situated on a high hill near the Pruth and is a great commercial centre. Here branches of the Austrian banks and some big Viennese businesses remained. The population of Czernowitz, like that of the rest of the province, is very mixed. Economically important as a junction of several trade-routes, Czernowitz has also become a great industrial town during the last fifty years.

648 In June 1940 the Northern Bukovina, including Czernowitz, altogether about 2,260 square miles, was ceded by Rumania to the U.S.S.R. Thereby over 550,000 people, mostly Ukrainians and many Jews, became Soviet citizens.

131 161 BESSARABIA. For over twenty years the province of Bessarabia was the eastern frontier region of Greater Rumania. It covers an area of 17,760 square miles and has a population of 3,000,000.[1] Bessarabia is surrounded by natural frontiers: in the north and east by the River Dniester, in the south by the Black Sea and the Danube, and in the west by the Pruth.

133 The north of Bessarabia is formed by a highland about 1,000 ft. high, consisting of fertile arable land which belongs to the 'black-earth' region of the Ukraine. The central area is hilly country, divided

[1] To which were added 120,000 Polish and Ukrainian villagers transplanted from Eastern Poland by the Soviet authorities shortly before their retreat before the German attack in 1941.

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648 6,250,000.[1] Greater Rumania had ceased to exist.

668 **THE FLIGHT OF THE KING.** The territorial losses and the disintegration of Greater Rumania were only the outward signs of internal decay. The vigour and strength of the people, however, were not yet broken. The cession of Bessarabia and the Northern Bukovina aroused feelings which fortified the popular movement. Demonstrations were held in all the big Rumanian towns demanding the abdication of Carol and the creation of a truly democratic government. At the same time territorial concessions to Hungary were opposed; and when it became known that the Vienna Award was to be accepted, in spite of the vigorous protests of almost all well-known Rumanian statesmen, police and soldiers had to be employed against thousands of indignant demonstrators in order to maintain 'peace and order'.

Popular discontent and fury against the king were cleverly exploited by the Right Wing. The Iron Guard, whose opposition to his personal rule was well known, turned the popular feeling to good account. They were the loudest in demanding the abdication of Carol, but naturally not in order to enable the formation of a democratic regime. This

131 162 [1] The remaining territory covered an area of less than 80,000 square miles; the population had shrunk to about 14,000,000. Official Rumanian figures state that Rumania's population in 1942 was over 16,000,000, of which over 13,000,000 lived on the land (Wallachia, 6,200,000; Moldavia, 2,800,000; Bessarabia, 2,700,000; Bukovina, 800,000; Dobrudja (without Southern Dobrudja), 500,000; Rumanian Transylvania, 2,400,000; Banat, 1,000,000).

TERRITORIAL LOSSES

728 In 1940 Rumania suffered serious loss of territory. First in August, Bessarabia and the Northern Bucovina were occupied by the Russians, then a few weeks later Northern Transylvania was given to Hungary by the Vienna Award, following which the Southern Dobruja was ceded to Bulgaria by the Treaty of Craiova. However, in 1941, Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina were regained, so that the loss of these territories was of only temporary significance.

[151] [161]

Territory	*Area sq. km.*	*Population in millions*	*Date of Loss*
Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina	50,000	3.3	*August*, 1940
Northern Transylvania	43,700	2.75	*Sept.*, 1940
Southern Dobruja	7,700	0.38	*Sept.*, 1940

The temporary loss of Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina had serious repercussions on the economic situation of the country, which were of wider effect than might be supposed from the limited time of the annexation, because of the loss of the harvests of both 1940 and 1941, the "scorched earth" policy of the Russians and the dislocation of the transport system caused by the necessary re-conversion to standard European gauge from the Russian gauge.

The cession of Northern Transylvania, apart from the mere physical loss of territory and population, caused a severe disruption of the economic system on account of the valuable raw materials involved, and the loss of industry which had been built up on the basis of these raw materials. The capital invested in industry in this area represented some 13 per cent. of total investments in industry in the whole country. The main features were the mineral resources of the Baia Mare district, containing lead, zinc, gold, silver and small quantities of copper, with lead-refining plants attached. In this area deposits of pyrites were fairly considerable and supplied the bulk

728 13.5

[5a]